

WATCH REPAIRING...

With Us
REPAIRING IS A SPECIALTY

We employ skilled workman capable of thoroughly repairing the most complicated watches. While we only charge the regular price for repairs, we guarantee our work to be the best and watches repaired by us to give perfect satisfaction.

Chaloner, Mitchell & Co.,

Watchmakers and Jewelers

47 GOVERNMENT STREET

THE DEMAND FOR

TETLEY'S PACKAGE TEAS

Still continues to increase. Sold by all Grocers
and Tea Merchants.

HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y

Agents, Victoria, B.C.

Klondike Outfitting....

WILSON BROS. Wholesale Grocers

Have the largest and best selected stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TEXTS, ETC. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

76 and 79, 80 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

COOKING FOR AN ARMY

calls for less skill than cooking for a family. Uncle Sam's menu is not elaborate. But the family cook has less trouble in procuring her edibles. We are close by, and have a large stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries
of excellent quality. We are still on a peace footing, selling all goods at extremely moderate prices.

E. J. Saunders & Co.,

39 and 41
Johnson St.

The Palo Alto Gold Mining Co.

LIMITED LIABILITY.

The third annual general meeting of this Company will be held on Tuesday, August 2nd, 1898, at 3 p.m., at the office of the Company, Rooms 9 and 11, Five Sisters Block, Government street, Victoria, B.C., for the election of trustees, consideration of accounts and audit and the report of the trustees, and to authorize the trustees to make arrangements for the sale or working of the property, and general business. No other notice will be given.

C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

ICE CREAM

Henry Clay

Of the Metropolitan Lunch and Tea Rooms, is now running Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda (all flavors) having just imported the finest Fountain on the Coast. Special attention paid to ordered work for picnic and boating parties.

39 Fort Street

Municipal Notice

SEWERS' RENTALS.

Notice is hereby given that the 1st day of August next is the last day for paying rent due for the year 1898, under the Sewers Rental By-Law, 1898.

In default of payment at my office, City Hall, by the said 1st day of August, the said rent will be collected by process of law.

CHARLES KENT,
Collector of the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

City Treasurer and Collector's Office, City Hall, Victoria, B.C., July 23, 1898.

WANTED—20 dozen chickens, all kinds of feed, flour, etc., at lowest rates. Hartman & Co., 72 Yates street.

LINSEED OIL, pure English, in 4-gallon tins at 75c. per gallon; pure white lead, 86c. per 100 lbs.; No. 1 white lead, 85c. per 100 lbs. J. W. Mellor, agent for Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance, Port street, above Douglas.

HIGH LIFE

CIGARETTES

Are, Without a Doubt, in
Quality and Price

The Very Best Made

E. A. MORRIS'

Headquarters for

MINERS' SUPPLIES

SIMON LEISER & CO.

Victoria, B.C.



VANCOUVER AND VICINITY.

A Prize Story From Chilliwack—Expense Headwear—The Victorian Nurses.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, July 30.—Marine insurance men are putting up rates rapidly owing to the number of accidents of late. In several instances risks have been refused absolutely. Others have been taken at a ten per cent. rate.

A story comes from Chilliwack that a large deposit of free milling rock has been located averaging \$200, but numerous specimens are running from \$3,000 to \$10,000 to the ton.

Mr. Justice Irving fined a witness \$10 yesterday for absent-mindedly putting on his hat during a session of the court. The fine imposed at first was \$20, but it was afterwards reduced to \$10.

The following ladies and gentlemen comprise the committee chosen to take the initial step in forming a District Training Home for nurses of the Victorian order: Dr. Ely, Dr. Brydon-Jack, the Mayor, Dr. Pearson, Dr. Monroe, Mr. Salsbury, Ald. McQueen, Rev. E. D. McLaren, Rev. L. N. Tucker, Ven. Archdeacon Pentreath, Father Donagan, Mr. Hill-Tout, Mrs. Thos. Dunn and the executive of the local council.

The Westminster school board is devising ways and means for increasing the capacity of the schools as the pupils are becoming too crowded in the present buildings.

The Conservative association in Westminster have convened and elected officers. They will give Hon. Geo. E. Foster a reception on his visit to the Coast.

The sunken steamer Cleve is being raised and repaired. She is to be lifted between houses and taken to the shore and let go again to be patched up at low tide.

The Rev. Field-Yolland is leaving Westminster owing to ill-health.

PROF. CAIRD DEAD.

The Eminent Theologian Closes His Career at a Venerable Age.

London, July 30.—Prof. John Caird, D.D., LL.D., is dead at the age of 78 years.

Prof. Caird was a native of Greenock and graduated from the University of Glasgow in 1845. In 1862 he was appointed professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, and eleven years later he became principal and vice-chancellor of the institution. For a time he had the office of one of Her Majesty's captains for Scotland.

Prof. Caird's best known literary work is his "Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion" published in 1880, and his "Spinoza" published in Blackwood's philosophical classics for English readers.

THE MARQUIS DE MORES.

Tragic End of His Mischievous Mission to the Sudan Recalled.

London, July 30.—Advice has been received here from the United States to the effect that three natives have been arrested in connection with the murder of the Marquis de Mores, who was reported on June 17, 1896, to have been assassinated in the south of Tripoli. The advice adds that the prisoners have confessed to the murder.

The Marquis de Mores left Floutia, a Tripolitan village, on June 8 for Chaduan with eight companions and a native escort armed with carbines. He was attacked by the escort who shot him and left him lying in the road.

The Marquis was well known in America. He was the son of the Duke of Lambros and married a daughter of Louis von Hoffman, the banker of New York city, in 1882. Coming to America a year later, he settled in Dakota, embarking in the cattle raising trade.

The object of his journey to the Sudan was for the purpose of enlisting Arab chieftains against the British government.

QUEBEC COMMISSION.

Details of Twelve Subjects of International Concern About to Be Submitted.

Principal Industries of This Province Directly Involved in the Proposed Bargaining.

B bring Sea Rights, the Fisheries, and Alaskan Boundary Have the Leading Place.

Washington, July 30.—It is announced that the first meeting of the joint high commission appointed by the United States and Great Britain to consider various matters of importance between the United States and Canada will be held on August 23 at Quebec. They are to consider in the main, the following matters:

1. The questions in respect to the fur seals in Behring sea and waters of the North Pacific ocean.

2. Provisions in respect to the fisheries of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and in the waters of the common frontiers.

3. Provisions for the delimitation and establishment of the Alaska-Canadian boundary by legal and scientific experts, if the commission shall so desire, or otherwise.

4. Provisions for the transit of merchandise to or from either country across intermediate territory of the other, whether by land or water, including natural and artificial waterways and intermediate transit by sea.

5. Provisions relating to the transit of merchandise from one country to be delivered at points in the other beyond the frontier.

6. The question of alien labor laws applicable to the subjects or citizens of the United States and Canada.

7. Mining rights of citizens or subjects of each country within the territory of the other.

8. Such readjustment and concession as may be deemed mutually advantageous of customs duties applicable in each country.

9. A revision of the agreement of 1817 respecting naval vessels on the lakes.

10. Arrangements for the more complete definition and marking of any part of the frontier line by land or water where the same is now insufficiently defined or so marked as to be liable to dispute.

11. Provisions for the conveyance for trial or punishment of persons in the lawful custody of the officers of one country through the territory of another.

12. Reciprocity in wrecking or salvage rights.

WHY GARCIA SULK.

General Shafter Refused to Place Him in Authority at Santiago.

Washington, July 30.—The war department has received the following: Santiago de Cuba, July 29.—Have the Sun of Saturday, July 23, in which comments are made as to my treatment of General Garcia. I desire to say that General Garcia was invited by me personally to go into the city of Santiago at the time I entered, but he declined upon the ground that the Spanish officers were left in power. It was fully explained to him that these officials were continued in power until it was convenient to change them for others.

General Garcia's assistance to me has been purely voluntary on his part, and he was told at the beginning that I did not exercise any control over him, except such as he chose to give. The trouble with General Garcia was that he expected to be placed in command at this place, in other words that he could not give over to him. I explained to him fully that we were at war with Spain and the question of Cuban independence could not be considered by me.

"Another grievance was that finding that several thousand men marched in without opposition from General Garcia, I could not give over to him. I explained to him fully that we were at war with Spain and the question of Cuban independence could not be considered by me.

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MONEY TO LOAN.

On Victoria real estate by the Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation, repayable in a straight sum, and by the Yorkshire Building and Loan Association, repayable by a definite number of easy monthly payments, extending from 3 to 10 years, as may be agreed upon.

STOCKS FOR SALE.

Van Ande 5 1/2
Virginia 5 1/2
Monte Cristo 31
Victoria-Texas 3
Deer Star 2 1/2
Dardanelles 2 1/2
Siocan Star 1 1/2
Good Hope 2 1/2
Noble Fire 2 1/2
Next Egg, Fire Fly 3
Albion Consolidated 25
Quotations for other stocks to be had on application at our office. List your stocks with us, as we are in daily communication, by wire, with Toronto, Montreal, Spokane, Rossland and other outside cities.

WANTED.

We have purchasers for Poorman, West Le. Rol. Borden, Consolidated, Cariboo, Camp McKinney, Cariboo Hydraulic, and Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company shares.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
Either furnished or unfurnished, the property of Hedley Chapman, situated on Dallas Road, and commanding a magnificent view of the Straits and the Olympic Mountains. For further particulars call at our office.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

In all parts of the city. Call and examine our list before purchasing.

FARMS FOR SALE.

On Vancouver Island and in all parts of the Province. Call and examine our list before purchasing elsewhere. \$5,200 can purchase an excellent farm on Vancouver Island, with 6-roomed house and good farm buildings, and about 80 acres, cleared.

A. W. MORE & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
80 Government street.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

Story of Misfortune to Prospectors in the Far Interior.

Seattle, Wash., July 30.—Maurice B. Atkinson, of New York, who started to Klondike by way of the Ashcroft trail, has returned here with a story that 500 prospectors are stranded at a point about 700 miles from Ashcroft.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Lintotype Factory Destroyed—Western Crews Invited to Toronto—An Incendiary Chinaman.

Fred Guvlin, of River du Loup, David Richard and N. Tippet, of Montreal, and G. O. Binet, of Quebec, have arrived at Montreal from Klondike with gold said to amount to \$200,000 which they took out of Hunker and El Dorado creeks during the last three years. They came home by way of St. Michael and San Francisco. They expect to return to Yukon.

The governors of McGill University have appointed Ernest Rutherford, M.A., B.Sc., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the W. C. Macdonald chair of physics, and Dr. James Wallace Waller, of University College, London, to the Macdonald chair of organic chemistry.

The Lintotype factory on St. Antoine street, Montreal, has been almost completely destroyed by fire. Loss, \$30,000. The executive committee of amateur regatta at Toronto on August 8 and 9 have decided to send a special invitation to Manitoba and British Columbia rowing clubs to send representatives.

It has been definitely arranged that B. B. Osler, Q.C., will attend the preliminary investigation into the Nanapan bank robbery case in the interest of the crown.

W. L. Ingram of the Winnipeg police force, has been appointed chief game guardian for the province.

A Calgary Chinaman has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for attempting to burn a residence with the object of cremating the occupants, with whom he had quarrelled.

The territorial legislative assembly meets at Regina on August 16.

The Winnipeg Victorias defeated the Winnipeg 2 to 1 yesterday for the Manitoba lacrosse championship. The Victorias are tied with Itat Portage for first place, with all games played.

A man named Komonow, serving a month at Regina for drunkenness, has confessed to murdering a clergyman in the United States just at the close of the civil war. The man's story is not credited and he is believed to be insane. The American consul at Winnipeg has been communicated with. The crime is alleged to have been committed in Cedar City township, Georgia.

Premier Greenway of Manitoba feels very keenly criticisms that have been made with respect to exhibiting his cattle at fairs in competition with other farmers, and he has decided not to show his stock again at any Manitoba fair. He will continue to improve his herd to keep it up to the highest standard and those who desire to inspect it may do so by visiting Crystal City farm. He will exhibit his shorthorn herd at the Minnesota state fair.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

September 29 the Date for Prohibition Plebiscite—Kettle River Railway Project Renewed.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, July 30.—The date for taking the prohibition plebiscite has been fixed as Thursday, September 29. Very little interest is taken here so far, and the vote is expected to be very light.

To-day's Canada Gazette contains notice of application to parliament at the next session for a charter for the Kettle River Valley railway, defeated last session.

Mr. Ogilvie was to-day gazetted commissioner for the Yukon district.

The premier and minister of justice state that Judge Dugas, of Montreal, has not been appointed judge of the Yukon district in place of Judge McGuire, who wants to return to the Northwest.

The post office department has issued the notes of the denominations of 25, 50 and 75 cents. Other denominations will soon follow.

STANDING BY ZOLA.

Eminent Members of the Legion of Honor or Resign Because of His Expulsion.

Paris, July 30.—The expulsion of M. Emile Zola from the Legion of Honor promises to create serious dissension in the ranks of that organization. The well known author, M. Julius Barbier, resigned yesterday on account of M. Zola's expulsion, and this morning M. de Pressensac, the distinguished editor of the Temps, took a similar course, saying it is "repugnant to wear a decoration which still ornaments the breast of a man like Zola."

It is a great writer, simply because he demands that the most elementary principle of law and justice be respected.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

ATHLETE AND SWEET CAPORAL

10 CENTS PER PACKET.

CIGARETTES

H. L. SALMON'S, LEADING TOBACCONIST
Salmon Block, Victoria B.C.

CROOKED PEOPLE MADE STRAIGHT

By Our Shoulder Braces

BOWES, HE DISPENSES PRESCRIPTIONS
100 Gov St., near Yates St.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1892.

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The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,
Limited Liability.27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.
W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

BISMARCK.

Bismarck is dead. The time is not long past when such an announcement would have shaken the civilized world. He was one of the strongest personalities which this century of strong men has produced. It is not too much to say that to him the map of Europe owes its present divisions. A biographical sketch of his eventful career is given elsewhere in to-day's paper, and all that will be attempted in this place is to indicate in a general way his relation to the times in which he lived.

Born in the year made famous by the crushing of Napoleon's imperialistic designs by Wellington at Waterloo, Bismarck died at a period when imperialism has fastened itself upon Germany as never before since the Middle Ages, and to this result he contributed more than any other individual. His great ambition was to unify Germany, place Prussia at the head of the federation and put the Imperial crown upon the head of the Hohenzollerns. The first step in this direction was the augmentation of the power of Prussia by the conquest of Schleswig-Holstein from Denmark. There is no doubt that this was an unprovoked war, but Bismarck was able to enlist the aid of Austria, having already bound Russia to keep the peace by a secret treaty. The second step was the humiliation of Austria, until that time the head of the Germanic federation. This accomplished, the Iron Chancellor was free to further aggrandize Prussia at the expense of the smaller principalities. The war with France was not begun by Bismarck, but doubtless he planned so that no other course was open to Napoleon III. than the one he adopted. The events of the war showed that Prussia had been making ready for it, and if the King had not given the Emperor of the French a pretext for declaring it, Bismarck would sooner or later have discovered a pretext for hostilities. Alsace-Lorraine was too tempting a bait to be long resisted. With the overthrow of Napoleon III. and the crowning of William of Prussia as Emperor of Germany the career of this great statesman reached its culmination. His late work, though sufficient to make a less noted man illustrious, sinks into insignificance compared with the unification of Germany and the elevation of his King to imperial honors.

Bismarck was intensely patriotic. In him Germany was all that was worthy of a moment's consideration. So that a line of action would advance German interests, it needed in his eyes no other justification. He would be deaf to the promptings of honor or mercy if they were antagonistic to his policy. He was possessed of great physical strength and personal courage, and held deep religious convictions. He knew Germany better than any other statesman ever did. He was honored as no other German statesman ever was. Outside of his own country he had few friends, for no one trusted him. For twenty years he was feared in every court in Europe. His death cannot be said to leave a vacant place in the councils of his country, but it certainly removes the man who did more towards permanently influencing the history of continental Europe than any other which this century has produced.

QUEBEC LOANS.

The province of Quebec, in order to get its financial system into better shape, has taken example from British Columbia and adopted exactly the same plan as that introduced by the government of this province in 1891. It is evident that the financial advisers in Quebec have seen the advantage and importance of having the loans of the province in the form of inscribed stock. To carry out this effectively it is necessary to have such an amount offering on the London stock exchange as will make it a marketable security.

The conditions existing in Quebec are similar in respect to its outstanding loans to those of British Columbia in 1891. This province had debenture loans bearing interest at 6 per cent. and 4½ per cent. respectively, falling due in 1907 and 1917. Quebec has four 5 per cent. loans falling due at different dates and one 4½ per cent. falling due in 1919. The Quebec financiers have decided to convert these loans exactly as British Columbia has done, by offering 3 per cent. inscribed stock due in forty years in exchange for the debentures, giving a proportionate bonus in the new issue in order to induce holders of the debentures to exchange.

In British Columbia the financial sages of the opposition side of the house have for years been attacking this conversion plan of the government. One of the gravest complaints made against it is, that the amount of 3 per cent. stock offered to be given in exchange for either the 4½ per cent. or the 6 per cent. issues was too large—that it was not arrived at by an actuarial calculation but simply adopted haphazard. On examining the Quebec scheme it will be seen that the amount of 3 per cent. offered there is somewhat more than that offered by the British Columbia government. The particulars of this new financial arrangement are set out in the Canadian Trade Review of July 22. It will there be seen that the 4½ per cent. loan of that province is due in 1919. For every £100 of this £116 of the new 3 per cent. stock is

offered. The 4½ per cent. loan of British Columbia falls due in 1917. For this British Columbia offers £115 in 3 per cents. The British Columbia 6 per cent. loan falls due in 1907. The price offered for this is £125 in 3 per cents. whilst in Quebec the price offered for a 5 per cent. loan falling due in 1906 is £118 18s., and for the 5 per cent. falling due in 1908 £121 10s. Both these prices are higher in proportion than the price of the British Columbia 6 per cents.

This proves conclusively the fallacy of the arguments of Messrs. Cotton, Williams and others with respect to our finances, and at the same time the fact of the old province of Quebec adopting the same system as that started in British Columbia seven years ago, is a strong and thorough endorsement of the wisdom of this form of issue and of the plan of conversion, which has already been of so much benefit to this province.

PRECEDENCE.

An article from the Wellington Enterprise on the question of official precedence is reproduced in this morning's Colonist. Special value is given to the article by the fact that the editor of the Enterprise, Dr. Walkem, during his legislative term gave special attention to parliamentary and constitutional questions. The points made by the Enterprise show that in this matter of official precedence more than a mere social question is involved. It goes to the very basis of the federal union, for it touches the character of the provincial government. Those who remember the early day of confederation will recall the difference of opinion which then found expression as to the status of the provinces, some contending that they were simply possessed of such powers as were delegated to them, and others holding that, after the provisions of the British North America Act had been satisfied so far as the Dominion parliament was concerned, the residue of power remained in the provinces. In other words, the provinces retained all except what they specifically surrendered by the Act of Confederation. The latter view of the case seems to be favored by all the recent decisions. If we mistake not the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Maritime Bank case is of great importance in this connection. The Maritime Bank failed and the province of New Brunswick had on deposit \$30,000. It was contended by the provincial government that as representing the crown it had a lien on the assets prior to private depositors, and it was so held. Unquestionably many important prerogatives of the crown are vested in the Lieutenant-Governor. Take the question involved in the right to the precious metals in the E. & N. railway belt. These not having been specifically mentioned in the grant, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council held that they did not pass to the grantee under the general words of description, on the principle that the prerogative of the crown cannot be taken away by implication. But there is no question that had the legislature granted the precious metals to the company, the Lieutenant-Governor's approval would have divested the crown of its prerogative. Seeing therefore that the Lieutenant-Governor is invested with certain prerogative rights of the crown, it is manifest that the mere fact that an official owes his appointment to the crown gives him no precedence as of right. This does not touch one of the points made by Canon Beaudin in his letter to the Colonist, namely, that tables of precedence may be arbitrarily settled by the Sovereign so far as the Empire is concerned, or by the Governor-General or Lieutenant-Governors as far as the Colonies are concerned.

THE STIKINE ROUTE.

We print a letter from Mr. Phipp in regard to the Stikine route, as an act of fairness to him, but in doing so feel it right to say that however unsatisfactory the condition of that route may be at the present time, it is undoubtedly the only one to the Yukon that will be permanent. Mr. H. B. Carter of the Canadian Pacific expressed himself very strongly to this effect to the Colonist yesterday, saying among other things that the steamers on the upper Yukon will go up the Hootalinga as soon as a tramway can be constructed to that river from Lake Bennett. He says that a line thirty-five miles long would be needed for this purpose. If it is desirable to build a tramway to enable people going over the passes to reach the outlet of Teslin Lake, surely the road which will go to Teslin Lake itself will be the best of all ways to get into the country. It is an unfortunate thing that so many people were misled by the action of the Dominion government in regard to this route. Unquestionably that has given the Stikine a black eye for the present, but the Colonist has every hope that next year will witness such a change as will secure to Canada the trade of the Yukon valley, and that the traffic will go via Teslin Lake.

GOD IN NATURE.

The 97th Psalm is a remarkable piece of literature. Its exact age is unascertainable. If David wrote it, nearly thirty centuries has passed since it was composed. It may be of very much greater age, for it is not probable that what are called "The Psalms of David" were all written by him. This particular psalm bears internal evidence of very great antiquity, so far as the subject matter goes, whatever may be the date at which it was put into the form from which the English version was translated. Nothing occurred in the time of David, so far as any record has been preserved, which warrants the extraordinary descriptive language employed. Speaking of the Almighty, the Psalmist says: "Clouds and darkness are round about him," and again, "A fire goeth before him and burneth up his enemies round about." His lightnings enlighten-

ed the world. The earth saw and trembled. The hills melted like wax in the presence of the Lord." This can hardly be dismissed as hyperbole. It can hardly be regarded as a poetic fancy of what might be. Justice to the unknown author and the grandeur of his subject compels the conclusion that what is here portrayed, as by a few vigorous strokes of a painter's brush, is something that really took place, not necessarily something that the writer himself witnessed, but an actual occurrence, the memory of which was preserved by oral tradition. We have here a picture of a tremendous demonstration of power, accompanied by clouds, darkness, lightning and heat that melted the rocks. Nor is this the only place in the scriptures where reference is made to a cataclysm of this nature. It is not poetry only: it is history.

The Klickitat legend of the time when the mountains melted and ran into the sea would be told in the language of the Ninety-seventh Psalm without changing a syllable. There is the same legend of clouds and darkness, of a wall of fire extending apparently from one end of the earth to another, of hills melting like wax. When the terrific demonstration of power subsided, the survivors saw the Cascade mountains, as we have them to-day, rising where formerly there had been either level plains or rolling hills. No one will be so absurd as to suppose that the Klickitats borrowed their legend from the Jews or vice versa. The legend from the Jews or vice versa. The conclusion, which cannot be avoided, is that both races preserved the record of a terrible convulsion of nature.

Bible reading would be vastly more profitable if the realness of the events narrated were kept more steadily in mind. The several writers all have their peculiar phraseology, and nearly everything is attributed to direct divine interposition, but this in no way touches the reliability of the narrative. Thus when we read that "the hills melted like wax at the presence of the Lord," and elsewhere that "He casteth forth his ice like marvels," we need not suppose the writer wished to create the impression that an individual like a man, only formed on vastly more heroic lines, was present and performing these events. Or take the Thirty-eighth Chapter of Job, where the Almighty is described as speaking to Job "out of the whirlwind" and propounding that wonderful series of questions beginning: "Where was thou when I laid the foundations of the earth?" We are under no obligation to suppose that Diety itself was present and conversed with the patriarch. God answers man out of the whirlwind to-day as surely as He did forty centuries ago. It is as true to-day as it was in the time of David that "The heavens declare the glory of God," that "Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge." The lesson of the Hebrew Scriptures points out God in material nature as well as in His relation to the spiritual nature of men. The conclusions which the poet-theologians of thirty centuries ago reached from their observations are deducible from the phenomena of to-day. We may know more about the processes of nature than they did, although this is not quite as certain as some may think, but we are no nearer the solution of the fundamental mystery of an.

The suggestion made by the Colonist a few days ago, looking to a pleasure ground at the North End of the city, ought not to be allowed to fall on barren ground. The matter was talked of once before and abandoned. It ought to be taken up again in earnest. If nothing better can be done, a lease of a piece of ground with some shade trees might be obtained, and some seats, swings, water-taps, flower beds and a bicycle path be provided. This would not cost much and would be an excellent thing for the young people of that part of the city. In these hot days it is too bad that there is no public place where mother's living in that neighborhood can send their children to play. Let us have a North End park as soon as arrangements can be made.

If the warm weather continues the School Board would do well to consider the propriety of lengthening the holidays. Would it not be a good plan to lengthen them permanently? September 1st seems early enough to begin work.

The Colonist asked Mayor Redfern for a report of his introductory speech at the reception in the Drill hall to their Excellencies the Governor-General and Countess of Aberdeen, and it is printed in this morning's paper.

THE EAGLE AND THE LION.

Beneath the Arctic peaks of silent snow
Through frozen lakes entwined with
orange blooms:
Where brown Gibraltar like a giant looms,
Where fountains of red snow stream
In spray from craters where softest breezes blow,
In tangled Afric jungles' deepest glooms:
By gray-beard Pharaohs' immortal
tombs,
The Saxon legions conquer every foe.

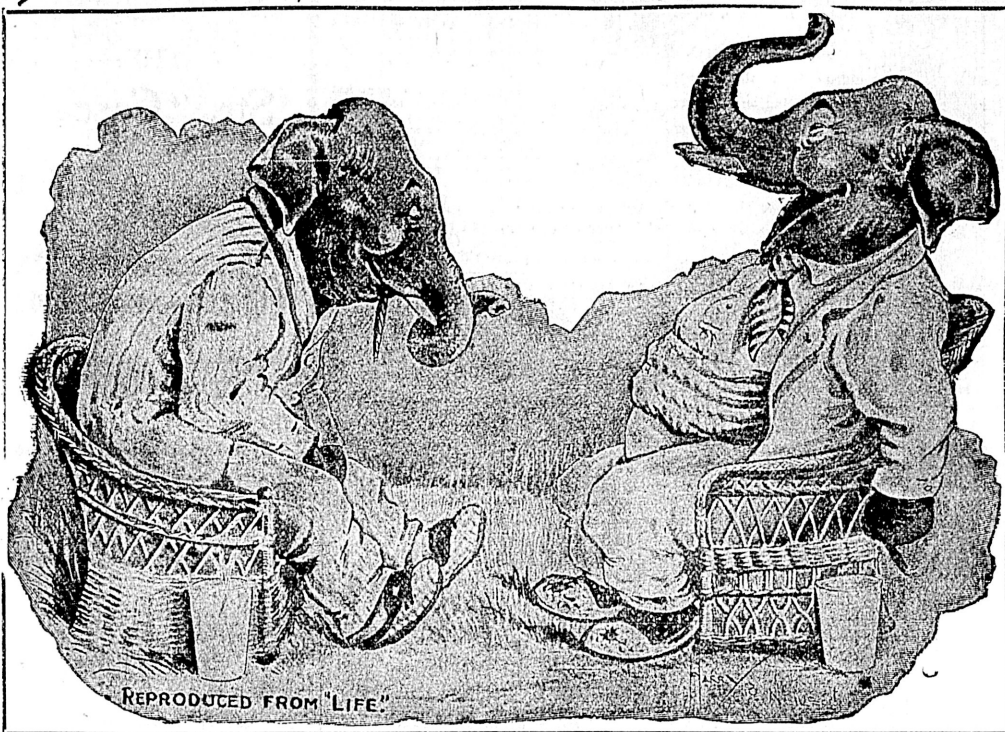
So Alfred's Spear and Nelson's sword shall be
Guards for the flag that Washington unfurled;
With might of Cromwell, Lincoln, Blake
and Lee,
Our gauntlet to invaders shall be hurled;
Lords of the land and emperors of the sea,
The eagle and the lion face the world.
—Walter Malone in Leslie's Weekly.

The girl students of a school in Missouri recently sent the following lines to some of the boy students among the troops at Chancellorsville:
Pure ye well, intrepid heroes,
Haste to war, with its alarms;
Swiftly return to find us cheering,
Waiting here with yawning arms;
If the Spaniards do not plug you,
In the sanguinary fight,
Hasten back and we will hug you
In wild spasms of delight.
—Chicago Tribune.

Hot Voice.—Your wife has such a liquid voice," said Mr. P., admiringly, to Mr. T. "Yes, that's a pretty good name for it," replied Mr. T. "Mr. P. looked up enquiringly, and Mr. T. added, immediately: "Don't you understand? Why, it never dries up, you know."—Concert-Goer.

For Constipation take Earl's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the face, and makes the head clear as a bell. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

SOME GOOD THINGS

Genuine
Elephant
White
Lead

is a good thing because of its
1. Great Body.
2. Durability.
3. Density and covering power.

"ELEPHANT"
BRAND
READY
MIXED PAINT

is another good thing for the inside and outside of cottages, it LEADS ALL OTHERS for beauty of tint, richness of lustre, durability. Made in 60 magnificent shades. Our

LIQUID
IRONITE

For floors and oilcloths cannot be surpassed. Put up in seven beautiful shades.

The Canada Paint Co., Ltd,

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated "AMBERITE" Varnishes
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Current Comment

PRECEDENCE.

An interesting question incidental to the recent visit of His Excellency, the Earl of Aberdeen to Victoria, has been under discussion in the Victoria papers. The question is no less a one than that of precedence, as between His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Admiral. The Colonist deals with it in an article in last Sunday's issue, in which the writer takes the ground that the Lieutenant-Governor is right in his contention, that his position entitles him to precedence next after His Excellency, the Governor-General.

It was, for some years, a common error, that the provinces were reduced by the British North America act, to a status little better than that of municipal bodies. Furthermore, at the risk of being accused of heresy, we say that that error was shared in by the privy council and that of late years it has, to use a euphemistic term of its own, modified its opinions considerably, or, in plainer language, reversed them. This is common knowledge to every student of our constitution. Apart from politics, it must be conceded that this radical change of front has been almost wholly due to the strenuous and intellectual efforts of Sir Oliver Mowat (when Attorney-General of Ontario) to uphold the constitutional rights of his province, and in this way to subvert the rights of all the sister provinces. Some entertain the idea that because the Lieutenant-Governor receives his appointment from the Governor-General (which is so in name the Governor-General-in-council) the office is of a subordinate character. This is a grave misconception of the B.N.A. act as is clearly pointed out by the privy council in many decisions, and especially so by that eminent judge Lord Watson. For instance, in Hodge vs. the Queen, it was held that the act conferred powers and authority on the provincial legislature as plenary and as ample, within the limits prescribed by section 92 as the Imperial parliament in the plenitude of its power possessed and could bestow, and that "within the limits of subjects and area, the local legislature is supreme, and has the same authority as the Imperial parliament of the Dominion could have had under like circumstances." The word legislature has only one meaning—the executive and legislative branch of government.

Following up this idea, in view of the above decision, it practically amounts to this, that a Lieutenant-Governor has, within his sphere the powers of the Sovereign. Furthermore, from the Hodge case, as well as other cases, it will be seen that in all matters of an executive character, appertaining to the central government, the Governor-General represents the Sovereign, and in all matters of an executive character appertaining to provincial matters the Lieutenant-Governor also represents the Sovereign. These two functionaries, therefore, by the act in question, are, within their respective spheres, placed upon the same plane.

In one of his late judgments Lord Watson observes that there is nothing anomalous from a constitutional point of view, in a prerogative of the Crown, such as the appointment of a high functionary, like a Lieutenant-Governor, being exercised by a Governor-General-in-council, on behalf of the Sovereign. Sovereignty in the province is unequivocally represented by the Lieutenant-Governor. He exercises several prerogative rights—for instance, the right of opening and closing the legislative assembly. He, moreover, possesses the authority to exercise power of dissolving the house, and by a late case, it was decided that he has even the power of pardoning in breaches of provincial law, a power that for centuries past has been essentially a prerogative of the Crown. Some correspondents in the daily press have recently been entertaining the community with their notions on this constitutional question. Without offering them any apology, it is but apparent that they are wholly ignorant of the legal decisions above referred to. In a newspaper article such as this, we have to speak generally, and not as though we were holding a brief for either the Crown or the subject. We make this observation because, with the exception of the Hodge case, we have not referred specifically to any others, but should we be requested to do so we shall cheerfully comply with the request. Any legal gentleman knows that "tables of precedence" neither make nor

unmake law. It is quite true that the Governor-General so far as the "table" is concerned, is placed in a higher position than the Lieutenant-Governor, but it is not equally true from a constitutional point of view that one is higher or lower than the other as executive officers. We hope these principles are understood. If they are, there can be no difficulty in deciding a question of precedence as between an admiral on the station and a Lieutenant-Governor who represents that admiral's sovereign.—Wellington Enterprise.

YUKON OFFICIALDOM.

There is certainly something wrong in the circles of Yukon officialdom. The numerous reports and some of them from reliable sources, proclaim emphatically that the conduct of certain persons well in authority at Dawson requires prompt consideration and we feel that the federal authorities will provide for a searching inquiry into the alleged misconduct of Attorney Wade and others. If the charges against the former are substantiated his resignation should be asked for, and that at once. If there is any grabbing of the people's heritage by speculators—and it is charged that there is—it must stop or an outraged people will wreak vengeance on those in authority. By this emphatic declaration it is not meant that we attach any blame to Hon. Mr. Sifton and his department. It must be remembered that putting wrongs to right in the Yukon district is a matter which cannot be accomplished in the course of a few days. All the government can do is to select the men whom they have every reason to believe will administer the affairs of the district in the most honest and efficient manner. This has been done and in most cases the officials have proved true to their trust, but it seems that there are others who are in that country mainly for what they can make out of it and being far from the lash of the minister's whip they take the liberty of administering the law according to their own ideas. It is to be hoped that Mr. Ogilvie, the newly appointed administrator, will drop the heads of any obnoxious civil servant into the basket, and it is certain that he will, if he finds wrong-doing progressing, for he is acknowledged by all to be one of the least self-seeking officials who has ever entered the northern regions. Such men as he are a priceless boon to any country and the government have been congratulated on every side over his appointment. It is to be hoped he will be given a wide range of power in order to protect the rights of the people—especially the poorer classes who go into that wild, vast territory. But there must be no dallying with the question of monopolistic grabbing, thereby shutting out the weak and struggling miners; it must be stopped at once.—Vancouver World.

PANBESA'S LETTER.

An Account of an Egyptian City Thirty Centuries Ago.

Probably the oldest letter in the world is the letter of Panbesa, written fifteen centuries before Christ, to his friend Amennepat, a scribe.

The manuscript is of perishable papyrus, and it is amazing that it should have survived for more than thirty centuries and still be legible.

It is preserved in the collection of the British Museum. It has been several times translated during the present century. It presents an interesting picture of life in Egypt in the time of Ramesses II. It is more in the nature of a literary production, a poem composed in celebration of the visit of Pharaoh to the city of Thebes, than an ordinary letter of today.

Panbesa "greets his lord, the scribe Amennepat, to whom he life, health and strength," and then goes on to describe the verdant fields, the threshing floors, the vineyards, the groves of olives, the orchards of figs, the great daily markets, with their fish and water fowl and swarms of purchasers.

The citizens had their "sweet wine of Khem, pomegranate wine and wine from the vineyards," and to these they added "beer of Kati."

There was music in plenty furnished by the singers of the school of Memphis. On the whole Panbesa seems to have been a pleasant place to live in. "The lesser folk are there equal with the great folk," and Panbesa writes that his maidens were "in holiday attire every day," with locks "redolent of perfumed oil."—Washington Star.

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STORY OF THE SEALS.

American Anxiety to Monopolize Them the Main Spring of the Quebec Conference.

Hopes That Canada Will Consent to Waive Her Fully Established Rights.

The Toronto Globe, in a recent review of the subjects to come before the Quebec conference, thus succinctly stated the sealing story:

The Behring Sea question is one which has been a subject of prolonged international contention, the irritating effects of which have been as pronounced and as far-reaching as any matter of difference between Canada and the United States during the last quarter of a century. For the purposes of the forthcoming conference it will be unnecessary to go further back than the arbitration tribunal which met in Paris in 1893, but a word or two of the circumstances which led up to a meeting of that international court, and a brief statement of its findings, may contribute to a clearer understanding of the questions which will come before the conference for consideration.

In August, 1886, the United States began to seize British sealing schooners in Behring Sea, and these seizures were continued right up till 1890, despite the remonstrances of the British Government. As a result of prolonged negotiations the treaty of arbitration from which the Paris tribunal derived its authority was entered into on February 22, 1892, and a meeting of that international court, and a brief statement of its findings, may contribute to a clearer understanding of the questions which will come before the conference for consideration.

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THE ARBITRATOR'S AWARD. The arbitrators in their award decided that Russia had never asserted any exclusive rights up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States in the seal fisheries of Behring Sea; that Great Britain had never conceded any right on the part of Russia to exclusive jurisdiction outside the ordinary territorial waters; that Behring Sea is part of the high seas in time of peace; that the United States had no exclusive rights were exercised by Russia under the treaty of 1825 with Great Britain; that all the rights that Russia had in the seal fisheries in the Behring Sea passed to the United States under the treaty between the United States and Russia in 1867, and that the United States had no right of protection or property in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring Sea when such fur seals were found outside of the ordinary three-mile limit.

Having thus determined the question of international law involved, the tribunal framed regulations for the protection of the seal herd. These regulations forbade the killing of seals within the 60-mile zone around the Pribilof islands; established a close season from May 1 to July 31 in that part of the Pacific Ocean north of the 55th degree of north latitude and eastward to the 180th degree of longitude; that only sailing vessels should be permitted to take part in sealing operations during the open season, each of which should be provided with a special license and that the United States had no right of protection or property in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring Sea when such fur seals were found outside of the ordinary three-mile limit.

THE FIVE YEARS' TEST. Since the first year's test of the Paris regulations the United States Government have been remitting in their efforts to effect a revision of the restrictions upon pelagic sealing and into use some of the powers conferred upon the United States by the regulations designed to suppress the killing of seals through the indiscriminate slaughter of seals through pelagic sealing. An immediate modus vivendi suspending the killing of seals during the season of 1897 in Behring Sea was proposed, such modus vivendi to be accompanied by an arrangement for a joint conference of the powers concerned, for the purpose of agreeing upon necessary measures for the preservation of the seals in the North Pacific Ocean from extermination. The Americans argued that to defer taking up the subject until the termination of the season of 1898, as contemplated by the Paris award, would be fatal to the object in view, as should the destruction continue

during two more seasons the seals would have disappeared and with them the necessity for a conference. There was, however, no evidence or data of any kind showing a decrease in the herd of seals on the Pribilof islands between 1895 and 1896, beyond the bald statement in denunciation of pelagic sealing. It was shown also by the investigation of seal experts that one of the principal arguments of the United States as to the cause of the death of pups upon the Pribilof islands was based upon misleading information. It was ascertained by these experts that the ravages of the parasite worm called uncinaria were most destructive among the seal pups. The opinion was freely expressed in the United States, after the award was given, that under the regulations pelagic sealing could no longer proceed with profit, and that the interests of the lessees of the sealing privileges of the Pribilof islands, the Alaska Commercial Company, would not under the new condition of affairs be injuriously affected. But pelagic sealing did proceed notwithstanding, and it was demonstrated by this reason that the United States was so loud in their condemnation of the regulations. The position that the Paris regulations should have a fair trial, which the five years' term contemplated, or at any rate that no revision should be made until the end of the five years, was adhered to, especially as no evidence of the failure of the regulations had been presented. A proposal for an international conference was advanced in 1895 and fully discussed, but the British Government took the ground that the investigation of the seal herd by Dr. D'Arcy Wentworth Thompson and Mr. Barrett-Hamilton for the British Government, and Mr. James M. Macoun for the Canadian Government, Dr. David Starr Jordan hearing the representative of the United States Government. A notable feature in the results of the investigation of 1897 was the discovery of the vast inroads upon the herd by the parasite worm, uncinaria. Prior to these recent investigations into the natural history of the seals the large number of dead pups found upon the islands was charged to the effects of pelagic sealing through the killing of the mother seal, their offspring dying from starvation on the islands.

EXPERTS IN CONFERENCE. During the presence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies in Great Britain last summer the United States Seal Commission General John W. Porter proposed a conference of the fur seal experts for the purpose of reaching some common conclusion as to the actual condition of the seal herd upon the Pribilof islands. The conference was held at Washington on November 10, 1897, when a joint statement was agreed upon by the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Canada and the United States. Their report concluded with this significant declaration:— "The diminution of the herd is yet far from a stage which involves or threatens the actual extermination of the species so long as it is prevented in its haunts on land. It is not possible during the continuance of the conservative methods at present in force upon the islands, with the further safeguard of the protected zone at sea, that any pelagic killing should accomplish this final end. There is evidence, however, that in its present condition the herd is in an inconsiderable return either to the lessees of the islands or to the owners of the pelagic fleet."

It was immediately after this finding that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies went to Washington, and with Mr. Agnew and Mr. Foster, the United States proposed that Great Britain and the United States should agree at once to a modus vivendi providing for a complete suspension of the killing of seals in the Pacific Ocean and the Behring Sea, as well as on the Pribilof islands, for a year, and that a conference of the representatives of the British, Canadian and United States governments should take up, with a view to settlement, the fur seal question, the protection of fish in the waters, rivers and lakes contiguous to the United States and Canada, the subject of reciprocal emigration, consular rights, and other matters of mutual interest. The second proposition, embodying the suggestions which had been made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Washington for the consideration of other questions, met with the full approval of the Government. The United States Government finally agreed to postpone the consideration of the seal question until the following year. The second proposition, embodying the suggestions which had been made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Washington for the consideration of other questions, met with the full approval of the Government. The United States Government finally agreed to postpone the consideration of the seal question until the following year.

SINGING FLAMES. In a recent number of the American Journal of Science, Mr. H. V. Gill has an interesting paper on "The Theory of Singing Flames." The phenomenon of a jet burning inside an open tube emitting a musical note is one of those facts which, although known for many years and much written about, has never been fully explained. Among the more interesting theories was that of De la Rive, who supposed the sound to be due to the periodic condensation of the water vapor produced in the combustion of hydrogen gas. Faraday showed the inadequacy of this theory by the use of a flame which did not form water vapor, and proposed in its stead the theory that the so-called singing was caused by successive periodic explosion of a mixture of gas and air. This was accepted by Tyndall. Another theory which has been proposed is that the sound is produced by vibrations maintained by heat, the heat being communicated to the mass of air confined in the sounding tube at a place where, in the course of vibration, the pressure changes. The phenomenon was performed a series of experiments, his chief conclusion being that the condition of the column of gas in the supply tube had an important influence on the phenomena.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

CLOSE BUT DECISIVE.

Victoria Wins the Senior Championship Lacrosse Match From Vancouver.

Some Very Close Checking, Accompanied by Fast and Good Lacrosse.

The fastest and best game of lacrosse that has been played in Victoria this season, was that between Victoria and Vancouver, which took place on the Caledonia Grounds yesterday afternoon, and better than all from the standpoint of the large audience present, it resulted in favor of the home team by three goals to two. There was one long delay while a few stitches were being put in a nasty cut that Lorimer had received on the forehead, but beyond this and the occasional exchange of hard knocks, natural in a closely checked game, the match went along without interruption. During the whole match not a foul was committed and only once or twice did the referee, Mr. C. K. Snell, have to warn the players against rough play. It would be hard to pick out the star players of the day, every man on each team being a credit to his side. There was little individual play, both sides putting up the best kind of a game, viz., combination. At no time did either team have a sure thing, the Victorians having to play hard to win the advantage that is now theirs. Both defense and home presented a strong game, the former being some very pretty posing around the Vancouver flags when the ball was at that end. In this Williams, Tite and McDonald did the lion's share, but they were well backed by Stephen, Blain and Schofield, and Lorimer did some lively hustling in close quarters. Norman, Belfry, the Sullivan brothers and Finlayson made an almost impenetrable defense, although they erred once or twice in not covering their checks closely enough, one of these errors cost them a game, Ken, Campbell being given a clear shot for goal, which he secured.

The Vancouver home probably did more posing than Victoria, but it was not quite as effective. Ken, Campbell as usual kept well away from his check and made many attempts to score by long drives, which, however, found an obstruction before reaching the desired point. Quinn, Cowan and Wright also did good work and the spirit of the match, particularly when he was chasing or being chased by Blain, was a feature of the match. Reynolds also did some splendid playing in and behind goal and the Miller Bros., Clark and Mathewson were towers of strength on the defense. Matt, Barr at inside home did not have many opportunities to display his skill, but what he did was done well. Allen likewise played good lacrosse, and as for the referee, Mr. Snell, what he had to do he did well. The Fifth Regiment band was in attendance and helped to pass the time between the games. The teams lined up shortly after 3 o'clock as follows:—

POSITION. VICTORIA. VANCOUVER. Goal Reynolds. Miller. Left Back Point Clark. C. K. Snell. Right Back Clark. C. K. Snell. Left Forward Miller. Stephen. Right Forward Wright. Blain. Centre Sullivan. McDonald. Second Home Cowan. Tite. First Home Allen. Williams. Outside Home Campbell. Left Inside Home Barr. Caldwell. Field Captain Snell. Referee, Snell; umpires, George Wilson and Matthews.

FIRST GAME. In this game, lasting 39 minutes, there was a great variety of play, and the scene of a battle was being continually changed from one end of the field to the other. First the ball went down towards the Victoria goal, where Campbell and Wright joined in a short attack, which was relieved by Frank Cullin. Then commenced a series of attacks by the Victorians, but the Vancouver team being in danger until Miller relieved by a long throw into neutral ground. Belfry was shortly afterwards called on to relieve his flag and the ball going down field Williams and McDonald made another attack, which failed to carry, the ball being transferred to the Victoria territory. Norman, however, came to the rescue, and then threw to centre from where, after some rustling on the part of all, Stephen, Tite and Blain made a successful charge passing from one to the other as they went down the field. There was a short delay while Clarke recovered from a blow in the stomach and immediately afterwards Dave Smith had to have a cut on his chin dressed. After the face the ball passed down the field and Barr shot but missed. Campbell, Wright and Green also took part in the attempt to break through the Victoria defence, but Norman stopped and made a run down field, again starting the Williams-Tite-McDonald combination to work. There were no results, however, the Vancouver defence being concerted action. When the ball was next in close play, it was behind the Vancouver goal, where it had to be faced. Out of the scrimmage Charley Cullin came with his stick in the air, and making a run down field passed to Williams, who in turn passed to Tite and the ball went through from a close but hard drive. Time, 39 minutes.

SECOND GAME. There was a long delay while Lorimer, who had received an ugly cut, but continued playing, was "doctored up." From the face Dave Smith took the ball down towards Victoria and the Vancouver home joined in some good combination play, which C. C. Cowan and Belfry managed to spoil. A short attack on Vancouver followed and the ball being returned found the Victoria goal undefended and Campbell ready to score. Norman rushed out to check Campbell, and as he did so the ball sped from the latter's stick into the net—time, 9 minutes.

THIRD GAME. With the game "one all," both sides lunched down to hard play, and there was not much work done of them. Dave Smith again secured from the face and dropped the ball before Victoria's goal. Cullin brought it out and passed to Schofield, who, after a good run, shot but missed. There was some rustling behind the Vancouver goal, out of which Williams brought the ball and passed to Lorimer, who scored. Time, 5 minutes.

FOURTH GAME. Vancouver rushed the ball down to the Victoria goal with an evident determination to even the score. They gave the defense lots of work until Frank Cullin relieved the pressure. The ball passed

up and down the field several times, until the attack settled down in front of the Vancouver goal, at which shot after shot was taken. Finally the found McDonald uncovered, and passing to him, McDonald scored in 14 minutes.

FIFTH GAME. It now looked easy for Victoria, but not so easy that they could afford to stop hard playing, for two minutes after the face Cowan scored for Vancouver.

SIXTH GAME. There were but four minutes to play and Victoria devoted that time to keeping the ball away from their goal.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN 4 HOURS. Mr. R. H. West, Water street, Vancouver, B.C., writes: I had been troubled with a very painful attack of rheumatism in my right shoulder for many days and could not use my arm. A friend procured a bottle of Griffith's Magic Liniment and made four applications, in less than four hours the pain and stiffness disappeared so that I could use my arm as well as ever. It is truly a wonderful liniment, as I have not had the slightest attack of rheumatism returning. Griffith's Magic Liniment penetrates through the joints, relieving pains and aches, and reducing the swelling quicker and more permanently than any remedy previously discovered. Sold by all druggists, 25 cents.

PERSONALS. Captains Langley, Gatter and D. B. Jackson were among the inward passengers by the City of Kingston yesterday morning. Dickinson returned home yesterday from a business visit to Puget Sound. After a short visit to T. M. Henderson, of this city, J. Wilson left yesterday via the Great Northern for Montreal.

Mrs. Chapman, of Oaklands P.O., was among the outgoing passengers on the City of Kingston yesterday morning. She is on a visit to Saint Ste. Marie and is travelling via the Great Northern. Sir Charles Gilbert Tupper arrived home from the East last evening. Hon. Justice Irving and C. A. Holland were among yesterday evening's arrivals by the Vancouver steamer. R. Dinsdale and C. A. Godson came over from Vancouver by last night's steamer. R. M. Palmer, inspector of fruit pests, returned last evening from an official visit to the mainland. Stuart Campbell came over from the mainland by last evening's steamer. Col. Donville, M.P., and Portia B. Vaneau, the former representing a strong British investment company, have got through to Dawson, according to advices received by the Seattle yesterday. W. A. McNelly, well known as the father of cycling and its most enthusiastic supporter in Tacoma, returned from the North as a passenger on the City of Seattle.

SUCCESSFUL AT LAST. "I was a sufferer from neuritis in my side and headaches. I followed numerous prescriptions without benefit and was persuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken only one bottle I realized it was doing me good and I continued taking it until I was cured. Mrs. Carrie Price, Georgetown, Ontario.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

You Would Not Buy Your Wife a Calico Dress but the handsomest silk in the store, and you wouldn't haggle about the price with the salesman either. Then why buy her a cheap bicycle? It will never be satisfactory and will constantly require repairs. You spare no expense to make her home laborer light. Why buy her a wheel that runs hard and robs her cycling trip of all pleasure? You would not permit her to expose herself to needless danger. Then why buy her a wheel that is apt to give out at a critical moment? If you would be absolutely safe, buy her a lady's Red Bird Special. It is the best there is to be had, combining beauty, strength and easy running qualities rarely found in a bicycle. The... GOULD BICYCLE CO., Limited. BRANTFORD, ONT. Onions & Plumley, Agents, VICTORIA. Straw Hats half price, for two weeks only. B. Williams & Co.

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No Klondike Outfit Complete Without Reindeer Brand MILK. Containing all the CREAM of the Original Milk. The best and most economical for MINERS' USE. Every Tin Guaranteed.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE QUEEN BY ROYAL WARRANT. SCHWEPPE'S SODA WATER, DRY GINGER ALE, SELTZER, POTASH WATER. Standard Aerated Waters. SUPPLIED IN ENGLAND TO ALL THE LEADING CLUBS, OFFICERS' MESSSES, ETC.

Seagram's Whisky "Thistle Blend" and R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd. SOLE AGENTS.

Dissolution Sale! COMMENCING JULY 25. THE partnership heretofore existing between A. Gilmore and A. G. McGandless, is about to be dissolved. In order to turn our immense stock of clothing and furnishing goods into cash we will commence a slaughter sale, such as is seldom seen in Victoria. All odds and ends have to be sold. We have piles of Boys' and Men's Clothing job lots in shirts, etc. We will just mention a few of them. 15 Boys' fine blue Jersey Suits, \$1.50, were \$2.75. 75 doz. white handkerchiefs 35c. a doz. 75 doz. towels 19x36, 5c., were 15c. 50 doz. Men's black cashmere socks, 15c., were 25c. Men's open-front starch shirts, neat pattern, 60c., were \$1. Men's Suits from \$3.50 up. Goods to be sacrificed will be expounded large tables with prices marked in plain figures. This sale is not to make money but to turn goods into money. Positively no goods charged at out prices.

GILMORE & MCGANDLESS, 37 JOHNSON STREET. NOTICE. I hereby give notice that I shall apply at the next sitting of the Board of License Commissioners, held in the city of Victoria, for a transfer of the license now held by me the Germania Saloon, Johnson street, to Edgar George Walker. (Signed) H. J. O'LEARY.

WE SUIT YOU More than one way. Our work always gives satisfaction. CAMPBELL & GO The leading tailors, opposite Colonist office, corner Broad and Troughton Alley. PABST BOHEMIAN From Milwaukee. The finest Beer the world ever produced, on draught at the Bank Exchange. The oddest, cleanest, and cheapest Restaurant in the city never closes. STODDART, YATES STREET

PREPARE FOR WINTER CAPENTER WORK. General Repairs, Store and Office Fittings, or Weather Strips, with J. P. BURGESS, Carpenter and Builder 10 Broughton St.

Notice of Sale by Sheriff. Pursuant to the "Execution Act" IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, LIMITED, Plaintiffs, and HORATIO JOHN ROBERTSON, Defendant. In obedience to a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, at Victoria, dated the 31st day of May, 1898, and to me directed in the above-named suit, for the sum of \$2,965.43 debt, together with interest upon the said sum at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the 17th day of April, 1891, Sheriff's poundage, fees and other expenses, I have seized and will sell at public auction, at the front of my office, Court House, Hastings street, in the City of Victoria, on Thursday the 31st day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and tenements belonging to the said Horatio John Robertson, as described in this advertisement, and sufficient thereof to satisfy the judgment debt and expenses of this action.

Table with 4 columns: District, No. of Lots, Description of Property, and Remarks. Includes details about land parcels and their locations.

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE. J. E. McMILLAN, Sheriff. I HEREBY CERTIFY that the following is the only charge appearing registered, or pending for, against Sections 5, 6, 10 and 21; S. 15 and N. W. 1/4 of Section 7; S. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

LAND REGISTRY ACT. In the matter of the application of Lionel Barnett Joseph and Josephus Barnett Joseph, formerly of Victoria, but now of London, England, for a Certificate of Title to the Victoria Town Lots Nos. one hundred and nine (109), one hundred and ten (110), one hundred and eleven (111), one hundred and twelve (112), one hundred and thirteen (113), one hundred and fourteen (114), one hundred and fifteen (115), one hundred and sixteen (116), one hundred and seventeen (117), one hundred and eighteen (118), one hundred and nineteen (119), one hundred and twenty (120), one hundred and twenty-one (121), three hundred and eighty-seven (387), four hundred and eighty-eight (388), four hundred and eighty-nine (389), four hundred and ninety (390), four hundred and ninety-one (391), four hundred and ninety-two (392), four hundred and ninety-three (393), four hundred and ninety-four (394), four hundred and ninety-five (395), four hundred and ninety-six (396), four hundred and ninety-seven (397), four hundred and ninety-eight (398), four hundred and ninety-nine (399), five hundred (400), five hundred and one (401), five hundred and two (402), five hundred and three (403), five hundred and four (404), five hundred and five (405), five hundred and six (406), five hundred and seven (407), five hundred and eight (408), five hundred and nine (409), five hundred and ten (410), five hundred and eleven (411), five hundred and twelve (412), five hundred and thirteen (413), five hundred and fourteen (414), five hundred and fifteen (415), five hundred and sixteen (416), five hundred and seventeen (417), five hundred and eighteen (418), five hundred and nineteen (419), five hundred and twenty (420), five hundred and twenty-one (421), five hundred and twenty-two (422), five hundred and twenty-three (423), five hundred and twenty-four (424), five hundred and twenty-five (425),

